

LIBRARY

U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L .

OF

R I S H T O N .



A N N U A L   R E P O R T   O F   T H E

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H .

INCLUDING DETAILS OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY  
INSPECTOR FOR THE DISTRICT OF RISHTON FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

---

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Chairman:

Councillor. J.R. Booth, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor. F. Worsley, J.P.

Councillor J. W. Banks,  
" J. Bridge,  
" M. Clarke,  
" G. Hoyle,  
" R. H. Kenyon,  
" R. Leeming,  
" J. Sanderson,  
" W. Longland,  
" W. Sturzaker,  
" H. W. Sutcliffe.

Clerk  
Medical Officer  
Sanitary Inspector  
Surveyor.  
Collector.

G. L. Brown, F.C.C.S.  
J. Ross, M.B., Ch. B.  
C. Woodcock, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A.  
H. W. Gilman, M. Inst, M. & Cy.E.  
H. Greenwood.



Council Offices,

Rishton.

4th October, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RISHTON.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Interim Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of RISHTON for the year-ending 31st December, 1944.

The various rates in this Report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1944.

The estimated population is 5739 which is higher than last year, when the population was estimated to be 5703.

The Birth Rate is higher being 20.21 per 1,000, and is an increase of 7.94 on 1943, which compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales - 17.6 per 1,000.

The Death Rate is higher than last year, being 14.98 per 1,000. The Death Rate in 1943 was 12.9. It is higher than the Death Rate for the whole of the country, which is 12.1 per 1,000.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is higher than last year, being 0.43 per 1,000 live births. This is an decrease of .13 over last year, when the figure was 0.56 per, 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales is 0.46 per 1, 000 live births.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System is higher than last year, being 0.52 as against 0.51 of last year. This is an increase of 0.10.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.43 per 1,000 of population as against 2.27 last year, being an increase of 0.16 per 1,000.

The essential work of the Health Department has been fully maintained despite the war.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector for his help during the year.

I also wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, together with the Clerk of the Council and all other Officials for their valuable assistance during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed). J. ROSS.

Medical Officer of Health.





SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres . . . . .	2878.4
Population (Census 1931) . . . . .	6631
Population (Estimated middle 1944) . . . . .	5937
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book at end of 1943) . . . . .	1878
Rateable Value . . . . .	£46,454
Sum represented by a Penny Rate . . . . .	£190

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES IN THE AREA.

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to last year, namely weaving, paper making, aero-engine construction, etc. There has been some variation of the occupations of many people due to the war.

There have been no specially noteworthy cases of sickness nor invalidity during the year nor do there appear to be any conditions or occupations or environment which have been prejudicial to health. There is no evidence that the war, so far, has had any injurious effect upon the health of the people.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

				<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
Live Births	(Legitimate				62	52	Birth Rate per 1,000
	(Illegitimate				2	-	estimated population
	(Total				64	52	mid 1944 - 12.27
Stillbirths	...	...	...	5	4	1	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births •87
Deaths	...	...	...	86	41	45	Death Rate per 1,000 est. population 14.98

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

## Deaths.

Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis	Nil	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Other maternal causes	0	
Total	0	

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:- 4 males 1 females -  
5 legitimate - 0 Illegitimate.

All infants per 1,000 live births	10.56
-----------------------------------	-------

Deaths from Cancer (All ages) . . . . .	14
Deaths from Measles (All ages) . . . . .	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages) . . . . .	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under 2 years of age) . . . . .	Nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1943.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900	100	100	200
1901	100	100	200
1902	100	100	200
1903	100	100	200
1904	100	100	200
1905	100	100	200
1906	100	100	200
1907	100	100	200
1908	100	100	200
1909	100	100	200
1910	100	100	200
1911	100	100	200
1912	100	100	200
1913	100	100	200
1914	100	100	200
1915	100	100	200
1916	100	100	200
1917	100	100	200
1918	100	100	200
1919	100	100	200
1920	100	100	200
1921	100	100	200
1922	100	100	200
1923	100	100	200
1924	100	100	200
1925	100	100	200
1926	100	100	200
1927	100	100	200
1928	100	100	200
1929	100	100	200
1930	100	100	200
1931	100	100	200
1932	100	100	200
1933	100	100	200
1934	100	100	200
1935	100	100	200
1936	100	100	200
1937	100	100	200
1938	100	100	200
1939	100	100	200
1940	100	100	200
1941	100	100	200
1942	100	100	200
1943	100	100	200
1944	100	100	200
1945	100	100	200
1946	100	100	200
1947	100	100	200
1948	100	100	200
1949	100	100	200
1950	100	100	200
1951	100	100	200
1952	100	100	200
1953	100	100	200
1954	100	100	200
1955	100	100	200
1956	100	100	200
1957	100	100	200
1958	100	100	200
1959	100	100	200
1960	100	100	200
1961	100	100	200
1962	100	100	200
1963	100	100	200
1964	100	100	200
1965	100	100	200
1966	100	100	200
1967	100	100	200
1968	100	100	200
1969	100	100	200
1970	100	100	200
1971	100	100	200
1972	100	100	200
1973	100	100	200
1974	100	100	200
1975	100	100	200
1976	100	100	200
1977	100	100	200
1978	100	100	200
1979	100	100	200
1980	100	100	200
1981	100	100	200
1982	100	100	200
1983	100	100	200
1984	100	100	200
1985	100	100	200
1986	100	100	200
1987	100	100	200
1988	100	100	200
1989	100	100	200
1990	100	100	200
1991	100	100	200
1992	100	100	200
1993	100	100	200
1994	100	100	200
1995	100	100	200
1996	100	100	200
1997	100	100	200
1998	100	100	200
1999	100	100	200
2000	100	100	200
2001	100	100	200
2002	100	100	200
2003	100	100	200

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.



	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Small Pox	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	-	-	-
Cancer - all forms.	8	6	14
Diabetes	1	4	5
Inter-cranial Vascular Lesions	2	3	5
Heart Disease	7	8	15
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	-	2
Bronchitis	2	3	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	-	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
Diarrhoea (Under 2 years)	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-
Other Digestive Diseases	-	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	-	1
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	-	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	-	-	-
Premature Birth	2	1	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation	2	-	2
Suicide	-	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents	-	1	1
Other Deaths from Violence	7	2	9
All other causes	4	13	17
Diarrhoea (over 2 years)	-	-	-
	<u>41</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>86</u>
Deaths under 1 year -Illegitimate	4	1	5
" " 1 " - Legitimate	-	-	-

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1944.  
Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Es. and Great Towns including London.	148, Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census	London Adm. County.
+ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	17.6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	20.3	20.9	15.0
Still "	0.50 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	0.64	0.61	0.42
Deaths:-				
All causes.	11.6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	13.7	12.4	15.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08
Small Pox	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 year of Age.	46 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	52	44	61
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1

+ A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths., <sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Per 1,000 related births  
<sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Rates per 1,000 Total Population.





## RAINFALL 1944.

The following is the rainfall for the year 1944, which was provided by Mr. A. E. Taylor, A.M.Inst.M.& Cy.E., A.R.San.I., Engineer and Surveyor.

January	4.37
February	1.44
March	0.60
April	1.79
May	2.36
June	2.10
July	2.73
August	2.82
September	4.84
October	4.40
November	4.74
December	3.74
	<u>35.93</u>

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. J. Ross, Part-time Officer, Salary contributed to.

Sanitary Inspector - G. Woodcock, Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Certified in the carrying out of Meat and Sanitary Inspector's duties. Whole-time Officer. Salary contributed to.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations are carried out at Health Laboratory, Blackburn, with the exception of sputum examinations for Tuberculosis, these being examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

For non-infectious cases - Motor ambulance owned by the Council. The ambulance facilities are considered adequate. Available any time day or night.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING carried out by one District Nurse under the District Nursing Association. Midwifery is not undertaken by the Association.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES - the nursing of such cases as measles pneumonia, puerperal sepsis and ophthalmia neonatorum, is carried out by the District Nurse. The Council subscribes to the Association.


HOSPITALS:- (1) Tuberculosis - Provided by the County Council.

(2) Maternity - None.

(3) Children - None.

(4) Fever. - Cases are sent to Blackburn and Darwen Fever Hospitals when difficulty in isolation at home arises. It is sometimes necessary, when the above hospitals are full, to send cases to Burnley or Bury.

(5) Smallpox. - Elm Tree Hospital, Oswaldtwistle, owned by the Oswaldtwistle U.D.C.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30036896>

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE - Midwives.

There is one midwife on the Register residing in the township and two or three others from the neighbouring districts. No midwives are employed or subsidised by this Health Authority. There are no Nursing Or Maternity Homes in the township.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children - No special provision.

The Public Assistance Institution is situated in the County Borough of Blackburn.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>Situation.</u>	<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>By whom provided.</u>
Chief Centre	High St. Rishton.	Ample	Owned by the County Council. Meeting and consultations every Tues. afternoon. L.H.V also attends daily during week to interview mothers and give advice.
Day Nurseries.	None.		
School Clinics.	High St., Rishton.	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinic.	County Council.
Tuberculosis	Accrington Tuberculosis Dispensary		County Council.
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary.	Out-Patients Department.	County Council Twice a week for males and females.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton.		County Council.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### Water Supply.

The township is supplies with water by the Accrington District Gas & Water Board. There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.





Schools. These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Dept. of the Lancashire County Council.  
Disinfections. 9 Beds and 9 Rooms were disinfected during the year.  
Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, which is of modern design and the treatment is biological.

Rivers and Streams.

There was no evidence of pollution during the year.

Storage of House Refuse.

All houses are supplied with bins for the storage of house refuse, there are no ashpits in use in the district.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet conversion scheme is now in operation.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

This will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Shops Act, 1934.

Twenty Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no conventions as regards ventilation and temperature, and sanitary accommodation.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the district.

Smoke Abatement.

There was no action taken during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

	Cases Notified.	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Total
Smallpox	1													1
Scarlet Fever	16				1	1	8	5			1			16
Diphtheria	1													1
Enteric Fever	1									1				1
Measles	17		1	3	2		8	2			1			17
Whooping Cough	4		1	1	1		1							4
Pneumonia	13		1		1		2	3	2		1	3		13
Puerperal Pyrexia	1													1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1													1
Acute poliomyelitis	1													1
polio encephalitis	1													1
Encephalitis lethargica	1													1
Dysentery	1													1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1													1
Erysipelas	1													1
Malaria	6							1	1	2	2			6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2						1					1		2
Non Pulmonary	2													2
	59		3	4	5	1	20	11	3	3	5	4		59



PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS 1930.

<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>			<u>Total Pulmonary and</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
12	1	5	6	1	5	6	2	8	10

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been called for under the above regulations which concerns tuberculosis employees in the milk trade.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

House Refuse Collection.

The refuse is collected from dust bins weekly and is collected by means of a horse-drawn vehicle.

House Refuse Disposal.

The house refuse is disposed of entirely by controlled tipping. The tip is satisfactory and free from nuisance. Tipping is carried out according to the Minister of Health's recommendations, and it is an economical method of disposal.

DETAILS OF SALVAGE COLLECTED AND SOLD DURING 1944/5.

	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
April	3.	14.	—.	22.	5.	6.
May	3.	—.	2.	17.	7.	11.
June	4.	2.	2.	23.	14.	4.
July	1.	15.	—.	10.	1.	3.
August	5.	3.	—.	29.	12.	3.
September	3.	17.	—.	22.	2.	9.
October	3.	13.	2.	21.	2.	7.
November	3.	7.	1.	19.	6.	9.
December	3.	9.	—.	19.	16.	10.
January	1.	14.	2.	9.	15.	6.
February	4.	16.	1.	27.	13.	5.
March	5.	6.	—.	30.	9.	6.
	43.	18.	2.	252.	8.	7.
	<u>cwts. lbs.</u>					
Rags		13.	37	10.	—.	—.
Scrap Iron				11.	12.	1.
Bottles					1.	—.
Chicken Waste				20.	—.	—.
				41.	13.	1.

NUMBER OF PREMISES.

Dwellings	1724
Shops, Lock-up	30
Shops and Dwellings	140
Offices and Dwellings	2
Hotels	6
Off-Licence	1
Farms (houses not included in first item)	26
Cotton Mills	4
Electricity Generating Station	1
Electricity Sub-Station (one with office)	2
Cooked Meat Works	1
Fireclay Brick Works	1
Colliery (disused)	1
Wheelwright & Smithy	1
Joiners' Works	4
Property Repairers Depot	1
Printing Works	2
Tinplate Works	1
Radio Warehouse	1
Plasterer's Depot	1
Papermills	1
Paint Works	1



1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of ATP and NADPH.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) is an accessory pigment found in many green plants and algae. It is a yellow-green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl b transfers the absorbed energy to Chl a, which then uses it for photosynthesis. Chl b also plays a role in protecting Chl a from photodamage.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments found in plants and algae. They include carotenes (orange pigments) and xanthophylls (yellow pigments). Carotenoids absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum and transfer the energy to Chl a. They also play a role in protecting the photosynthetic apparatus from photodamage by acting as antioxidants and quenching reactive oxygen species.

4. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments found in many plants, particularly in the leaves and fruits. They are responsible for the red, purple, and blue colors seen in many plants. Anthocyanins are thought to play a role in protecting plants from UV radiation and oxidative stress, and they may also be involved in signaling and defense mechanisms.

5. *Flavonoids* are a large group of pigments found in plants. They include flavones, flavonols, and flavanones. Flavonoids are responsible for a wide range of colors in plants, including yellow, orange, and red. They are also involved in various physiological processes, such as UV protection, antioxidant activity, and signaling.

1000

[illegible][illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with numerous small dark spots, possibly foxing or dirt, scattered across its surface. There are also some faint smudges and discolorations. The left edge of the page shows the binding structure, including what appears to be stitching or staples. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

*(continued from page 60)*



Aircraft Engine Works  
 Aircraft Engine Stores  
 Firelighter Works  
 Post Office  
 Banks  
 Bank and Dwelling  
 Council Offices  
 Council Depot  
 Sewage Disposal Works  
 Education and Public Assistance Office  
 Police Station  
 Clinic  
 Clubs  
 Masonic Hall  
 Library  
 Cinema  
 Skating Rink  
 Churches  
 Schools  
 Salvation Army Hall  
 Missions  
 Gas & Water Board Depot  
 Slaughterhouses (Temporarily disused)  
 Bus and Haulage Garages

## SECTION E.

(a) Milk Supply. The milk produced within or brought into the township is on the whole of good quality.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	None.
Accredited (Distribution)	4.

Food and Drugs Adulteration (Food & Drugs Act) 1938.

## SECTION F.

General.

708 have been immunised - 62.8% under five years and 83.9% between five and fifteen years of age.

I have the honour to be,

Men. Royal San. Inst.,  
(Cert. Insp. of Meat & Other Foods)  
Men. San. Inspectors' Association.

